

# McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 117.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919.

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## McGILL WILL LOSE PROF. MACNAUGHTON

Came to McGill from Queen's in Year 1908

GRAD. OF CAMBRIDGE

Has Accepted Post at University of Toronto—Last Session Here

The report that Dr. MacNaughton, of the Department of Classics, has resigned his position here to take up work at the University of Toronto has now been confirmed. Several weeks ago rumor had it that McGill would lose this bulwark of the Faculty of Arts, but it was not till recently that definite news was received. Prof. MacNaughton's departure will create a vacancy which will be hard to fill, but, no doubt, he will continue there even in a more marked degree the work which he carried on here.

Dr. MacNaughton is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1900 at the instance of the late Principal Grant, of Queen's University. Educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School, he proceeded to Aberdeen University, where he secured his B.A. degree, and afterwards to Cambridge University, where he passed through a highly successful course, and received the degree of Master of Arts. Dr. MacNaughton also studied at the Edinburgh Theological College, at Heidelberg, and at Berlin. Ordained to the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1899, Prof. MacNaughton came to Canada in the following year to accept a chair in the Faculty of Arts at Queen's University. He remained there for a short time only, being appointed Professor of Classics at McGill. In 1904 Prof. MacNaughton returned to Queen's as Professor of Church History. Four years later he resumed his old position at McGill, and has since remained here. Dr. MacNaughton still retains a warm affection for Queen's, and preaches one of the University sermons there annually. In the spring of 1914 Queen's conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. But all this printed book biography cannot depict the energy (Continued on Page 2)

## REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET AT KINGSTON

McGill Will Send Nine Men To-morrow Morning

To-morrow will mark an important step in the direction of a renewal of intercollegiate athletics. A meeting of representative of the executives of the various clubs of the colleges concerned will be held at Kingston. There definite plans for future intercollegiate meets will be formulated, and the old intercollegiate rules revised and corrected. McGill will send representatives from the various clubs which have been active during the past season.

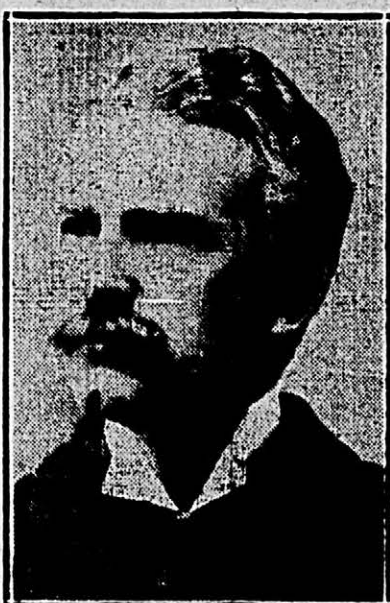
These men are requested to meet Ross Laing at Bonaventure Station at 9.00 a.m., to-morrow morning. This is in order that tickets may be distributed and the necessary arrangements completed before the team leaves.

The men who will go to Kingston are:

Rugby Club—R. Laing and Parkins.  
Basketball Club—M. Bourke.  
Hockey Club—"Ted" Behan.  
Track Club—J. L. O'Brien.  
Tennis Club—Kramer.  
Swimming Club—Flek.  
B. W. and F. Club—Adams.

Major George McDonald will also assist in looking after the interests of McGill.

TO LEAVE McGill.



JOHN MACNAUGHTON, M.A., LL.D.

## MRS. REFOR SPOKE ON THRIFT STAMPS

R.V.C. Undergraduates Heard Patriotic Address Yesterday Afternoon

At a meeting of the R.V.C. undergraduates, held yesterday, at one o'clock, Mrs. Reford, convener of the Women's National War Savings Committee, gave a short and interesting address on the subject of "Thrift and War Savings Stamps as a National Financial Measure."

Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps, said Mrs. Reford, are a great constructive measure, and one which involves the practical and the ideal. It lays the foundations of the British for the future. The question we have to answer is how best we can help this measure, and in so doing bear testimony to the spirit of the war we have been through. The most efficient way to do this is to save. Thrift must underlie all our efforts, and it is the keystone to everything else we may do.

National wealth is intimately associated with the welfare of the people. The object of the Government is to secure future prosperity for the country, and in this way hearty support is needed.

The present time is a very critical one. We have experienced war, and now we have to deal with the aftermath. We must prepare for conditions of peace. One of the great problems which the Government has to meet deals with the question of employment. Repatriation committees have been formed, in order that profitable employment may be created, and we must do our share to help on the work of these committees. The way in which we can do this is by providing money. We can lend our money to our country, in small amounts, by purchasing Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps. In this way the necessary funds for the Government will be provided.

Canada's pre-war debt was \$335,000,000, and now it amounts to \$2,000,000,000. Money to aid in decreasing this debt has been given to the Government by production, and some has been lent, but more is required, and the nation must save in order that this requirement may be met.

Hard and efficient work, together with steady saving, will produce national wealth. Now is a time when other nations are looking to Canada as a source for their imports, and if Canada rises to the occasion, her spheres of commerce will be greatly (Continued on Page 4)

## COUNCIL MEETING POSTPONED.

The joint meeting of the members of this year's Students' Council and those for next year which was to have been held to-night, at five o'clock, has been postponed till Wednesday, April 2nd, on account of the absence of the secretary, Mr. Forbes.

## UNDERGRADS OF DENTISTRY MET AT RITZ

Acting Dean Armstrong and Dr. Cameron Spoke

FIRST DENTAL DINNER

Growing Appreciation of Profession Emphasized by Speaker of Evening

The first annual dinner of the Dental Society was held last night in the Grill of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. The function was attended by several members of the faculty and a number of graduates, who are practitioners in the city, and by many students. Among those present were Acting Dean George Armstrong, Prof. A. W. Thornton, Dr. Pennoyer, Dr. Geo. Cameron, Dr. Baxter, Dr. Doban, Dr. Cleveland and Dr. Stevenson. Ralph Edmison, Dent. '19, was chairman and toastmaster. After honoring the King he called upon A. Walsh, '20, to propose a toast to Alma Mater. Dr. Geo. Armstrong, acting head of the Medical Faculty, responded. During his remarks the speaker pointed out the growing appreciation of the needs and services of the dental profession—especially in respect to its wider application of preventive medicine. Dr. Armstrong urged the students to try to stimulate a public inclination toward a hearty Canadian nationality by means of a united educational system, which would replace a narrow provincialism.

The toast to the Professor was proposed by S. MacSween, '20, and replied to by Dr. Cameron, lately returned from overseas, who related some of his active service experiences.

Dr. Thornton proposed a toast to the Medical Profession, to which reply was made by Dr. Pennoyer, lecturer in oral surgery.

The Graduating Class was joyfully sent on its way by Dr. Henry, whose good wishes were received on behalf of the Class by W. H. Wisse, '19. MacSween and Fels contributed some pleasing musical items.

The success of this introductory function was due to the efforts of the committee—R. Edmison, Schacter, MacSween, Ratner, Cohen and Eldinger.

## ENTRY LIST GROWS FOR AQUATIC MEET

Many Men Are Now Practising for Important Event

Yesterday at five o'clock the Swimming Club held another practice at the Central Y.M.C.A. Times were taken for the 25 yards back stroke, the 50 yards green and 100 yards free style. All these events are handicapped, and a large entry is expected.

There was a good turnout for both the 25 yards back stroke and the 50 yards green, much enthusiasm being shown for the former. Some lack of interest was shown in the long distance events and in the diving.

Again the majority of entries were Science and Arts. Medicine still failing to turn out in numbers. Many of the best swimmers in Medicine have failed to appear, and there are still not a sufficient number to allow that faculty to enter a relay race.

The next practice will be held on Saturday morning, from twelve to one o'clock. Officials will be on hand to take times, and it is hoped that a full attendance will result. Divers are especially requested to be present.

Tickets for the meet are on sale at the Union, and may be obtained from the different faculty representatives. They are: Science, S. S. Pitt, '19; Arts, G. M. Webster, '22; Medicine, G. O. Miller, '22; R.V.C., Miss F. E. Banner, '19. Students are reminded that this meet is the largest one held in years, and that there will be exhibition swimming by Hodgson, Flek and Kearns. A Canadian championship race and a fast polo game will be among the numbers.

## ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN POSTPONED

The elections for Arts and Law representatives to the Students' Council, which were to have been held Monday, have been postponed on account of the absence of the secretary, Mr. Forbes. These will be held on Tuesday, April 1st, and will take place at the Union, the poll being open from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.



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# McGill Daily

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Editorial Department ..... Up. 433  
Business Department ..... Up. 433  
Advertising Department ..... Main 8150

W. C. Nicholson, President. A. S. Noad, '19, Editor-in-Chief.

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H. Nichol, '20.  
G. Moody, '20.

D. Mathewson.  
K. Gillespie, '21.  
L. Welbel, '22.  
B. Barnard.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919.

## AN EVENT OF IMPORTANCE.

Announcement was made in yesterday's Daily of the meeting to be held at Kingston on Saturday, at which representatives of the various intercollegiate athletic activities would be present. Officers for next year are to be elected, and programmes of some kind mapped out; in many ways the gathering will be of the utmost importance in deciding the future of intercollegiate sport in Canada.

Under these circumstances, it will be seen that the greatest care should be exercised to have McGill's representation as full as possible, and it is hence most gratifying to see that every major activity will have a qualified man to look after its interests. From the attention paid the matter by the heads of the athletic bodies we may judge of the enthusiasm that will be shown when things are properly started.

Certainly, in a good many departments of senior sport, McGill's chances for next year are of the best. So far as football is concerned, things are so unsettled as yet that it would be hard to say just how strong a team will turn out on the "gridiron" in the fall, but with Shaughnessy in his old position as coach, and a goodly number of veterans once more in harness, there is not much cause for worry.

Hockey will, no doubt, play a most important part in the coming season, for in all the colleges teams have been kept together and have never ceased to play in senior leagues, where they have met worthy opponents, and the hockey men have, therefore, a much clearer idea of the talent at their disposal than have the football managers. McGill has the making of a really first-class team, and with a careful system of training from the start of the season should be able to give an excellent account of herself.

Swimming enthusiasts have it that in this department, "there is nothing to it but McGill," and certainly to judge from the form displayed by members of the Swimming Club in recent contests there seems to be foundation for their hopes. The aquatic meet that is to be held shortly will be of the greatest assistance in helping the college, in general, to get a definite notion of the material to hand.

The leaders of other activities have, each and all, their hopes and fears for the future, but they agree in saying that the factor upon which the success of their efforts depends is the amount of support that is given them by the student body in general—the men who, themselves, are unable to take part in competitive athletics to the extent they might desire, but whose enthusiastic interest is absolutely essential to the production of championship teams. Let us see to it that the undergraduates live up to the trust that is placed in them.

## EDITORIAL NOTE.

When the news was given out a short time ago that John MacNaughton, Hiram Mills Professor of Classics in the Arts Faculty, was to leave the college at the end of the present session to take up work at Toronto University, students and instructors alike experienced a distinct sensation of personal loss. During the years of his work at McGill, Professor MacNaughton has impressed his unique personality upon all who have come into touch with him, and with his departure the Arts Faculty and the University, as a whole, will have been deprived of one of its most charming and picturesque figures.

Since Professor MacNaughton has come to his decision only after mature deliberation, it only remains for us to give utterance to the general feeling of regret that prevails among the student body, who as yet can scarcely realize how much they will miss him when he is gone, and to wish him the best of fortune in his new capacity at Toronto.

MCGILL WILL LOSE  
PROF. MACNAUGHTON

(Continued from Page 1)

that must have been expended—the talent that was developed so that the man as McGill now knows him has been evolved.

The following is a clipping from our files of 1916:

"To give any comprehensive impression of the real John MacNaughton would require a volume and a Boswell. So many divergent characteristics combine themselves in the man and so distinctive is their blending that there is always the danger of over-accentuation or lack of perspective.

"To the students of the Arts Faculty 'John,' as they delight to call him, is a familiar figure. Of slight, yet wiry form, crowned with a shock of grey hair, on which still shines the ruddy aftermath of its former color, he walks with a slight stoop from lecture room to faculty room, seemingly abstracted and absorbed. But this is not the Dr. MacNaughton that has made his name famous in McGill and in Canada. Follow him as he enters a classroom and begins to lecture on one of his favorite subjects—and they are many. Examine closely his changed expression—the blazing keenness of the eyes—the face alight with fervour—moustache bristling almost to fierceness, and hands and arms waving in energetic denunciation or emphasis. Straight to the heart of his subject, he goes, whether it be Virgil or Aristophanes, searching out the real meaning of the original and expressing it in English that is both lucid and masterly. Nothing passes without comment or comparison—all must be explained, be it the ancient method of farming, the classical scheme of the universe, or the modern counterpart of a Greek father-song. Not a dull moment from beginning to end, but woe betide the man who is ignorant or inattentive. Like Jove's thunderbolt the lightning of his wrath descends, and the poor culprit lies flashed by the fire of his tongue. This is the MacNaughton of the book and the torch.

"Of his erudition, no one who has ever studied under him has anything but the highest admiration. An instance will perhaps best show its length and depth. In the space of one lecture he contrasted Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot as stylists, he spoke in general terms of the merits and frailties of woman writers, quoted some forty or fifty lines of Browning, concluding with a discussion of the influence of Greek ideals on the Apostle Paul. This wonderful record was achieved, too, in the intervals of a lecture on "The Clouds" of Aristophanes. His memory, indeed, must be prodigious, for without effort he can quote passages from the poets, and especially from Shakespeare, giving always the exact place where the quotation can be found. Perhaps, however, the most striking feature of Prof. MacNaughton's genius is an almost uncanny power of divination, if the term may be used. He flies in a moment to a conclusion which most other men could only reach by a devious route. It is, indeed, a species of intuition which jumps over intervening stages in a bound, yet arrives always on safe and sure ground. In this attribute, perhaps, lies the greatest charm of his learning, as, indeed, it was in his famous compatriot, Lord Kelvin.

"There yet remains MacNaughton the conversationalist. A month or so ago a well known graduate said that he was almost afraid to converse with Prof. MacNaughton in case by any chance he should contradict him. This, indeed, may seem a strong statement, yet it stands as a proof of the earnestness of the tones of the man when he engages in serious conversation. It was, indeed, a common sight in the earlier days of the war to see Prof. MacNaughton clutch his companion's arm with a firm grasp in order to impress a point; in fact, on one occasion, he has been known to shake the coat lapels of the listener with unknown vehemence. In conversation, too, appears in its fullest bloom the power of striking phraseology and comparison. So well known is this that it is unnecessary to quote instances. One last outstanding feature seen especially in MacNaughton the conversationalist is his absolute freedom and candour in the expression of his opinion. A spade is always a spade wherever or whenever it is used, perhaps it even gains an epithet if the occasion or the earnestness demand it.

"This is the head of the classical department of McGill University as seen through eyes perhaps biased in his favor, because they have seen him often and admired him much. No one, indeed, can associate long or closely with Prof. MacNaughton without coming under the spell of his personality. He drags out the best that is in a student if there is anything to drag; he leaves in the heart of budding classical scholars a sense of awe at his learning, and shame at their ignorance, while above all he impresses on those whom he meets an

ARTS AND CRAFTS  
IN INDIA

"In the sister arts of sculpture and architecture the old Hindus attained a pitch of excellence to which the ruined temples of Sanchi in Malwa and Amravati on the Krishna, the cave temples of Karle, Ajanta, Ellora, and Elephanta, the pagodas of Tanjore and Mahabalipur, bear memorable witness. The carved pillars and gateways of Sanchi come midway between the art of Greece and Egypt; and the friezes of Amravati, a few centuries younger, have the rich variety and flowing, life-like grace that mark the sculptures of medieval Europe. In the rock-hewn halls and temples of the same or of somewhat later times, the massive pillars are often relieved with tasteful fretwork, and the broad, flat roofs panelled out with carved and colored scrolls, as graceful as those that adorn the Baths of Titus, and the best houses in Pompeii. The Viharas, or convents of Ajanta, near Bombay, contain fresco paintings of high merit, whose age may be reckoned at fourteen hundred years. Grandeur of form, combined with no small beauty of detail, distinguishes many of the old temples in Southern India. The Great Pagoda of Tanjore, dating from the Tenth Century of our era, tapers upward through story after story to a height of two hundred feet. The wondrous temple of Halibed in Mysore, built by a Brahman architect for a Jain king, is carved all over with designs of such exquisite beauty that they still form models for the carved sandal-wood of that province. Orissa, famed for the worship of Jagannath, and rich in architectural remains, can boast of a temple at Bhubaneswar eleven or twelve centuries old, unsurpassed for lofty and solid grandeur. In Rajputana the temples of Baroli and Chitor claim special notice for the delicate fullness and classic grace of their sculptured details. The massive ruins of pillared temples in Kashmir carry us back to the first centuries of our era, and seem to attest the influence of Greek upon Indian art. India, in short, abounds in architectural remains of exceeding beauty and great age, in the shape of temples, palaces, tanks, colonnades, bridges, castles, and fortified towns, many of which in the beginning of the Fifth Century charmed the gaze of the Chinese traveller Fa Hien.

"In works of engineering skill, Southern India appears to have excelled from the earliest times. The tanks and reservoirs, which everywhere feed the country with water gathered from a thousand streams and from skies laden with tropical moisture, are often of vast size, with stone-faced embankments fifty feet wide, and sluices admirably fitted for their work. In old days, when iron was plentiful, India won the name she has not yet lost for skill in the making of fine steel. The best of the Damascus blades have been traced to the workshops of western India. For skillful or artistic workmanship in gold, silver and other metals, in ivory, earthenware, muslins, woollens, brocades, and precious stones, the artisans of India were renowned ages before our English forefathers landed in Britain. From the earliest recorded dates the Hindus appear to have been active merchants, neat-handed workmen, and patient farmers. It is probable that the gold of Ophir, it is certain that the spice borne by Arab traders to Egypt in the time of Joseph, came from Indian marts. The pepper of modern trade is still called by its old Indian name. It was out of Indian ivory that Phidias carved his statues of Minerva and the Olympian Jove. Indigo, as its name denotes, was an old Indian product, known to Europe in the time of Pliny, if not before. From the same country came sugar, which, introduced into Europe by Greek merchants, betrays its Indian origin in the name it still bears throughout the civilized world (our word 'sugar,' German Zucker, Greek saccharon, evidently came from the Sanskrit and Persian 'shakhar')."

Indelible and unmistakable picture of a man! To those who know him but slightly he may seem a trifle erratic, but on closer inspection this becomes but over-impetuosity in a desire to reach the truth. There is one question which remains to be asked: "Why does he not rear for himself some piece of word architecture which will tell to those who come after of his genius and personality?" In other words, why does he not publish more on the printed page? The answer comes as from himself. He is writing on flesh and blood his ideals and his powers. Long after those who have been privileged to sit under him have gone out into the world of affairs, they will look back with pleasure to his teaching as they treasure in their hearts the picture of the wonderful smile on the face of the red-blooded son of the Celtic race, who impregnated their minds with a love of the real, because, like Achilles, he loathed a lie."

## M.A.A.A.

BOXING AND WRESTLING CLUB  
SATURDAY NEXT  
8.30 P.M.— FEATURING —  
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**PHOTOGRAPHS****AEROPLANES,  
THEIR USAGE  
IN BUSINESS**

Are Suited to Conveyance of Passengers

POSSIBILITIES MANY

Machines Now Suitable for Long Distance Flying—Carry Two Tons

The war has entirely revolutionized the possibilities of the aeroplane as a business venture, and although there will now be great developments in the use of aeroplanes in commercial life, there are two distinct points of view to be kept in mind. Firstly, there is the view of the person who wants to use the aeroplane as an aid to his own productions, and secondly, there is the view of the person who produces the aeroplane. One assumes that the first will buy from the second, and that, though their interests will be common as regards the development of aerial navigation, they may come into direct conflict as consumer and producer.

It is fairly obvious that the aeroplane of to-day is more suited to the conveyance of passengers and mail matter than to the cartage of heavy goods, and it is very unlikely that the aeroplane can compete for short distances in civilized countries with the motor or railway train. Where the aeroplane scores is over long distances, say 200 miles or more, and in countries where roads are scarce and bad and railways non-existent.

Some two years before the war an engineering firm was engaged in laying down an oil pipe, from wells about 100 miles up country, to a certain port abroad. A member of the firm in question was seized with the brilliant idea that the engineer in charge of the work could do his work better by aeroplane than by land. He had to superintend the work of many hundreds of native laborers, working in big gangs at various points along the line. If he started at one end it took him a week or two before he had completed his inspections, and if anything went wrong at a distant point it took him several days before he could get there by trekking over the desert. The originator of the aeroplane scheme held quite rightly that if he could go direct from end to end in a couple of hours and travel from gang to gang in a few minutes, it would add considerably to the efficiency of the job. But the idea did not work in practice, for whilst the originator of the idea bought an aeroplane and learned to fly it himself, it never arrived at the place where the work was being carried on.

Nevertheless, such a scheme would be a perfectly simple business proposition to-day. War planes have flown in Egypt, the Sudan, in Syria, and in Mesopotamia, and have demonstrated that it is possible and even easy to cover hundreds of miles a day over deserts with unfailing regularity in all kinds of weather. There would be no need for an engineer in charge of a big pipe line or railway construction to learn to fly himself, for he would merely engage a first-class aviator, reliable and steady, with plenty of war experience as a kind of superior chauffeur. Each gang of workmen would provide and prepare a landing place at the scene of their operations, and the engineer would be conveyed from gang to gang at the respectable speed of 100 miles per hour.

Here is a concrete example of how aeroplanes become a business proposition to any big engineering firm engaged in railway or road construction in undeveloped countries. Such uses can be extended in many ways. The cost of the upkeep of the aeroplane and the wages of the pilot and of the mechanics to keep the machine in tune, would soon be paid for out of the sums now needed for slow rail and boat transit, and for horses, camels, carts, bearers, and so forth necessary for desert or bush transit. Similarly the big oil or mining firms whose operations are conducted in poorly developed countries will find it a simple business proposition to maintain a small fleet of aeroplanes with mechanics and pilots, so that their officials—whether engineers, cashiers, bookkeepers, or business managers, can travel from well to well, or from mine to mine, or from headquarters on the coast to the scene of operations inland, comfortably, quickly and safely. Those who imagine that an aeroplane needs a 300-acre field in which to land will do well to remember that British pilots to the Royal Air Force, and French pilots also, have flown regularly over mountains, starting from and landing in little patches of level ground in the valleys. Royal Flying Corps aviators have also flown constantly over the Afghan Hills around the Khyber Pass during the troubles on the Indian northwest frontier, and likewise American aviators have flown over the mountains and volcanoes of Mexico, and on old-fashioned underpowered machines.

In the inspection of ranches there

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DANSANT BY Y.W.C.A.**

Initial Dansant Promises to Be Success—Many Tickets Sold

This is the last word to appear in the Daily about the Tea on Saturday. We would just announce that all the details are exactly the same as those before printed in this paper, namely, that on Saturday afternoon, in the Royal Victoria College, there will be held a Thé Dansant. There has been great planning to make the affair a success in every way. Tables are being arranged for parties of six or eight, and with Miss Cleary furnishing the music the afternoon should be very enjoyable. If you have not yet bought your tickets, you should be able to get them from Mr. Scott, Strathcona Hall, or any student of the R.V.C.—or you can pay at the door on Saturday afternoon. The tickets are 35 cents each.

is another use for the aeroplane and there is little doubt that before long the owner of a vast sheep run in South America or Australasia may be conveyed from one outstation to another in a few minutes by a reliable and not too adventurous pilot. Already the owners of the big sheep runs in Australia go from station to station in motor cars in preference to using horses. Despite bad roads, or no roads at all, the car of the proper colonial type will average a better speed over unbroken country than a horse, but when one considers that even a moderately powered aeroplane will cover 80 to 100 miles an hour, the immediate advantages to the owner of a big sheep run who wishes to keep in close touch with his flock will be easily perceived.

For other than inspection purposes the aeroplane would be of equal advantage, for most big ranches and runs are far removed from railways, and it would frequently be quicker and more pleasant for the owner to fly direct to the nearest city, when bound there on business, than to endure a long and tedious railway journey.

A certain firm owns some property in mountainous country, whence they excavate tungsten. The site of the works is only 40 or 50 miles from a port on a straight line, but a ridge of mountains intervenes. No railway can go to it without a detour of hundreds of miles or the making of elaborate cuttings and tunnels at a cost of many millions of pounds. Consequently all the material has to be packed over the mountains on mules for 50 miles or so, by devious tracks and passes at a vast expense of time and labor. Yet owing to the very high value per ton of the material as delivered at the port it would actually pay to deliver by aeroplane. A type of aeroplane to-day habitually goes up to 12,000 feet or more with a load of a couple of tons, and with petrol for six or eight hours' flying, and, making plenty of allowance for adverse winds, the 50-mile journey would not take more than an hour, so that with a two-ton load and petrol for one hour only, that aeroplane could easily reach 17,000 feet. As the site of the works mentioned is high up in the mountains, an aeroplane starting thence would only have to climb 7000 or 10,000 feet to get over the highest part of the ridge between the port and the works, so that it would be perfectly sound as a business proposition to use these big machines to take loads of two tons direct to the port. And they could bring back equal loads of supplies for the works, either food, tools, fuels, chemicals, or light machinery.

There is still another class of business which might receive attention, and that is the formation of regular passenger transport air lines in districts in which they operate. For instance, where a firm had big rubber interests up country, in, say, Brazil or Africa, it would pay to run a line of flying boats—called variously waterplanes, seaplanes or hydroplanes. The big aeroplane, the modern flying boat, can carry its two tons or so of deadweight and fly at 80 or 90 miles an hour; it uses any convenient water-surface for its aerodrome, and so saves the trouble and expense of laying out land for that purpose. Where great waterways exist, and where there are ports for water-borne goods, it is simple and cheap to put up sheds for the housing of flying boats. Commercial firms with interests at such ports will quickly perceive the advantage of vehicles that can cover their 300 or 400 miles a day with five or six stops; to pick up or set down passengers and light goods, as against 10-miles-an-hour steamboats, which have to follow every bend and winding of the river. There are users innumerable for these machines, and the great thing for every business man to remember is that aeroplanes are no longer merely instruments of war, but that they are practical commercial vehicles, which can be flown safely by any man who is capable of driving a fast car, and which can be relied upon as a method of personal transport at all times.

**TRAVELLING IN  
EASTERN LANDS**

Routes from Bangalore to Colombo Are Described

There are two routes from Bangalore to Colombo, one via Madras, involving a day's sojourn in that city, but with the advantage of a direct mail route to Colombo, the other by cross-country tracks to Trichinopoly and thence on. One experience of the latter will suffice for most people. In our case the return journey was sampled. All went well to Trichinopoly, then began a weary rattling and stopping and starting from about eight in the evening to three in the morning. Then a turn-out at Erode in the dark to join the train to Jalarpet. Erode is a straggling junction with a long bridge over the tracks across which one shepherds the little band of luggage coolies with the smaller gear, and wonders what will happen to the heavy baggage left far behind in the darkness. After persistent reminders to the station master and guard, the heavy stuff at last emerges on to the dimly lighted platform. Experience has long since shown the risk of trusting to the possession of a booking receipt to insure that luggage will be cared for. It may eventually reach its destination, but there is no necessary relationship between the time of its arrival and that at which its owner steps on to the platform and anxiously pushes through the crowd to the luggage brake to find that his belongings are coming by a later train. Therefore personal attention and possibly a judicious expenditure of small silver is needed to maintain uninterrupted connection between the traveller and his heavy baggage on an Indian cross-country journey.

Once in the train to Jalarpet some sleep is possible, as there is no danger of over-running one's objective. About seven comes "chota-hazri" (little breakfast) a Salem (always reminiscent of Salem, Mass.). Salem, Madras, is a pleasantly situated town among wooded hills. It is noted for its mangoes and has some industrial pretensions. The chota-hazri, however, was not very good. Sour butter and nearly raw eggs did not appeal to the present writer. But that of course is simply a matter of taste. There are those who prefer eggs which have been merely "carried through the kitchen."

About 11 a.m. comes Jalarpet and breakfast and a four hours' wait in a grilling sun, reflected from a barren hillside opposite the station, for the afternoon train to Bangalore. The time may be occupied in writing mails, as Jalarpet is an important junction and possesses a station post office serving the mail trains from Madras. The last stage in the evening from Jalarpet to Bangalore across the upland boulder country of Mysore is pleasant enough. The scorching heat of the full-day sun gives place to the light of evening, with cool shadows and reddening sunset clouds. Presently darkness falls and the stars come out, and in due course we reach the lights of Bangalore and our friends and the waiting car.

But all this is mainly how not to do it, and is, moreover, beginning at the end. For comfort, as already stated, the plan is to leave Bangalore early in the evening, spend a day there, fortunate if some kind friend will give you hospitality, and start off by the evening boat train, with a reserved berth. The main feature of Madras is, no doubt, the Marina, a fine stretch of "promenade" to use the expression in vogue at English "watering places." It is easy to imagine oneself at Brighton; there is the blue sea and yellow sand and the passing motor cars. But the boats drawn up on the shore have an unwonted appearance, and the fishermen are chocolate-skinned and very scanty of clothing. It is one of several spots in India where home is seen, as it were, through an Eastern veil. There is a moor in Mysore which might well be Yorkshire, but for occasional unaccustomed tropical growths and the haunting possibility of panther.

Another reminder of the tropics in Madras is the Aquarium. This is quite a small building on the shore between the sea and the marina, and unless one knew about it, there is no specially apparent reason for entering. There are only eight main tanks, four on each side of the building, but they are alive with the weirdest conceptions ever seen out of a nightmare. Great eel-like creatures with monkey faces and shining ultramarine eyes and with no visible scales in some cases, only a black skin with white spots, like the sort of blouse material sold in a country shop. Flat fish with half-human, half horse-like faces and black side whiskers, others with yellow, white and black stripes like animated flags. Small normal shaped fish flashing subdued lights of yellow, rose, and silver. Strangest of all, perhaps, open-mouth, goggle-eyed fishes with frills like the

crinkly paper on Christmas crackers, and spines like the shells under the glass case on the "whatnot"—and many others, truly a strange weird dream to be seen for half an anna. Madras is a city of long distances and great contrasts. On the marina, which runs for miles along the shore, are many fine public offices and other buildings, such as the Presidency College, but opening out of it are absolutely primitive native quarters. The "People's Park" has fine broad roads and stately trees.

On the way from Madras to Colombo many well-known places are passed; Tanjore with its temples, jewellery and inlaid copper work; Trichinopoly with historic associations relating to Clive and old-time battles with the French. Then comes Madras, where side by side flourish ancient Hinduism and its temples, which are among the marvels of Southern India, and modern textile mills, and a new technical institute. All these things are not seen from the railway, and so to dwell further upon them in the absence of actual knowledge would merely be to transcribe the guide book. Some hours after Madras comes the sea, and what is much more like "India's coral strand" than the wharves and warehouses and hotels of Bombay which are mostly the first impression of the traveller to India. Here there is just blue sea and yellow sands and coconut palms, and further out toward Ceylon over alternating strips of land and water till finally we reach Dhanashkodi and the ferry steamer. Two hours or less over the shallow strait and we are at Talamannar Pier and in Ceylon. It is now nearly dark, and a train is waiting, more luxuriously appointed than the one we have left, reminiscent, in fact, of the comforts of home and the London & North Western. Rumor has it that the wealthy planters of Ceylon, being a power in the land, have seen to these things. Dinner with Sinhalese waiters, with quaint combs in their hair. These combs are characteristic of the Sinhalese, and have the appearance of the workaday as distinct from the state crowns of the kings pictured in old history books. The real article is of costly tortoise shell, and is often an heirloom. Celluloid in modern days is a frequent substitute.

"Therefore, to me Voltaire was a putter-down of a great deal that was wrong, but of nothing that was right. I did not take him for a buldzer; neither did I feel that he knew much of the sanctuary which was enclosed in what he pulled down. He found a heap of rubbish pretending to be the shrine itself, and he set about denying its pretensions and abating it as a nuisance, without knowing or considering (at least I thought so) what there remained of beauty and durability, to be disclosed on its demolition."

"He was the only man perhaps that ever existed who represented in his single person the entire character... of the nation in which he was born; nay, of its whole history, past, present, and to come. . . . As he himself could not construct as well as he could pull down, so neither do his countrymen, with all the goodness and greatness among them, appear to be less truly represented by him in that particular than in others; but in pulling down he had the same vague desire of the best that could be set up; and when he was most thought to oppose Christianity itself, he only did it out of an impatient desire to see the law of love triumphant, and was only thought to be the adversary of its spirit, because his revilers knew nothing of it themselves."

"Voltaire, in an essay written by himself in the English language, has said of Milton, in a passage which would do honor to our best writers, that when the poet saw the 'Adamo' of Adami at Florence, he 'pierced through the absurdity of the plot: to the hidden majesty of the subject.' It may be said of himself, that he pierced through the conventional majesty of a great many subjects, to the hidden absurdity of the plot. He laid the axe to a heap of savage abuses; pulled the corner stones out of dungeons and inquisitions; bowed and mocked the most tyrannical absurdities out of countenance; and raised one prodigious peal of laughter at superstition, from Naples to the Baltic. He was the first man to get the power of opinion and common sense openly recognized as a reigning authority; and who made the acknowledgment of it a point of wit and cunning, even with those who had hitherto thought they had the world to themselves."

**REMARKS ON VOLTAIRE**

"The writer who made the greatest impression on me was Voltaire," wrote Leigh Hunt in his autobiography. "I did not read French at that time, but I fell in with the best translation of some of his miscellaneous works; and I found in him not only the original of much which I had admired in the style and pleasantness of my favorite native authors, Goldsmith in particular (who I loved him), but the most formidable antagonist of absurdities which the world has seen: a discloser of lights the most overwhelming, in flashes of wit; a destroyer of the strongholds of superstition, that were never to be built up again, let the hour of renovation seem to look forth again as it might. I was transported with the gay courage and unquestionable humanity of this extraordinary person, and I soon caught the tone of his cunning implications and provoking turns. He did not frighten me. I never felt for a moment, young as I was, and Christianly brought up, that true religion would suffer at his hands. On the contrary, I had been bred up in my home circle to look for reforms in religion: I had been led to desire the best and gentlest form of it, unalloyed with threats and horrors; and if the school orthodoxy did not countenance such expectations, it took no pains to discountenance them. I had privately accustomed myself, of my own further motion, to doubt and reject every doctrine, and every statement of facts, that went counter to the plain precepts of love, and to the final happiness of all the creatures of God."

"Therefore, to me Voltaire was a putter-down of a great deal that was wrong, but of nothing that was right. I did not take him for a buldzer; neither did I feel that he knew much of the sanctuary which was enclosed in what he pulled down. He found a heap of rubbish pretending to be the shrine itself, and he set about denying its pretensions and abating it as a nuisance, without knowing or considering (at least I thought so) what there remained of beauty and durability, to be disclosed on its demolition."

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**ILLINOIS TO HAVE TEACHERS' UNION.**

A school teachers' union has been formed in Granite City, Illinois, and is now affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. It will affiliate at once with the Tri-City Trades and Labour Union. The announced purposes of the union are to better wage conditions for the teachers and better the facilities in the schoolrooms. The high school teachers, although eligible, have not become members.

**SCHOOLS TO BE CLUB CENTRES.**

The new superintendent of the Chicago public schools, Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, began his duties there recently. The new superintendent, in discussing school problems, said he was in favor of teaching only English in the elementary schools. Among other things, he said, he favored optional military training in the high schools, with none in the elementary schools, and the use of the public school buildings for club centres for communities.

**BRITISH FLEET TO VISIT SOUTH AMERICA.**

Announcement is made that Great Britain will send a fleet of twelve warships to tour South America as soon as the peace treaty is signed.

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## NOTICES

### Chemical Society.

The regular meeting of the Chemical Society will be held to-day, at 5.00 p.m. Dr. L. V. King will address the meeting on "Recent Developments in Molecular Physics." All who may be interested are invited to attend.

### Basketball Photo.

The following men are asked to be at Rice's Studio at 1.00 p.m. to-morrow, for the basketball photos:

A. Walsh M. Kern  
L. Montgomery Leavitt  
L. Kern Brown  
C. Hay Laishley  
G. Upham Forbes  
Young Kapp  
Hyndman

### R.V.C. Undergraduates.

There will be a most important meeting of the R.V.C. Undergraduates, on Monday, March 31st, at one o'clock, in the Common Room, for the purpose of electing officers for the next session, 1919-20—President, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. All nominations must be supported by ten signatures.

### R.V.C. Notice.

Will the girls who have promised tea-cloths, cakes, sandwiches, vases, etc., for the Thé Dansant on Saturday, please bring them Friday afternoon or Saturday morning, and leave them in the porter's office. Kindly attach your name, so that there will be no danger of them being lost. The girls who are to bring candy, please leave it at the porter's office Saturday morning, in care of Jean Henderson.

### Returned Meds.

To-night, at 5.30, the Returned Meds. will meet in the Union.

There will be a discussion of a proposed petition to the Government concerning payment of fees and a gratuity to men who have seen service.

## MRS. REFORO SPOKE ON THRIFT STAMPS

(Continued from Page 1)

enlarged for the future. Yet, not only our goods, but our credit also, is wanted. As a result of the war, many foreign nations cannot purchase without credit, and we must help them by allowing them that credit. We must save and invest. We can do this by means of these stamps. \$5,000,000 must be raised each month from the stamps. This means one Thrift Stamp per week per person.

The banks have endorsed this movement. Although they will at present experience some loss in the savings departments, yet this will be made up in the future, when people will have acquired habits of thrift and saving.

Some people are inclined to think that their own particular stamp will not count. Every stamp is needed. Everybody can do something to help in this big movement and can encourage others on. One way in which this can be done is by taking change in a shop in stamps, instead of in money.

We are a lending nation now, instead of a borrowing one, as we were before the war. Individual thrift spells national welfare. We must drive away unemployment, provide productive enterprises, acquire habits of thrift, and thus lay the foundation for national welfare.

A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Reforo for her interesting and inspiring address.

### TO PHYLLIS.

(As I Dictated It)

Phyllis, up in the morning,  
Spirit of love and spring,  
Phyllis, lithe as the willow,  
Voice like the birds that sing.  
Phyllis, full of the sunshine,  
Sparkling like drops of dew—  
Phyllis, Phyllis, O Phyllis,  
This is a song for you!

Phyllis, why do you linger?  
Why do your feet remain?  
Phyllis, we wait your coming  
Over the bloom-decked plain.  
Phyllis, a brimming beaker  
Now your health we quaff,  
Setting our hearts all leaping  
Lighter than wind blown chaff!

### TO FILL US.

(As my Stenographer Took It)

Fill us up in the morning,  
Spirits of loving spring!  
Fill us tight as a pillow  
Boys like the birds that sing.  
Fill us full of moonshine,  
Sparkling like drooping dew—  
Fill us, fill us, O fill us!  
This is too strong for you.

Fill us! Why do you linger?  
Why are your feet in pain?  
Fill us! We wait your coming  
Over the bloom-decked plain.  
Fill us a brimming beaker  
Now to your healthy graft—  
Send us your hartsborne leaping  
Light as a ringed oak!

## STUDENTS' SOCIETY PRESIDENT.



CAPT. W. C. NICHOLSON,  
D.S.O., M.C.

## Campus Leaders.

Captain W. C. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C., the new president of the Students' Society, was born in Westmount in 1892, and received his early education at Westmount Academy. Coming up to McGill, he entered Arts with the class of '13, intending to take a Law course and graduate in 1916. In February, 1915, however, he enlisted with the 5th C.M.R., and went overseas in July of that year.

In June, 1916, Captain Nicholson received his commission with the Yukon Motor Machine-gun Battery, and a year later was given command of the Borden Battery. At the battle of Passchendaele, in November, 1917, he was wounded and received the M.C. He took part in the great battles of the spring of 1918, and in the retreat of the Fifth Army in March, when he was decorated with the D.S.O., being invested on June 22nd, 1918. Five months later he returned to Canada and resumed his interrupted studies at McGill with the class of Law '20. He was elected Law Representative to the Students' Council for 1918-1919, and made president of the Daily by that body. In March of this year he was elected president of the Students' Society without opposition.

## WHAT'S ON

### To-day.

5.00 p.m.—Important Meeting of Athletic Association.  
8.00 p.m.—Commerce Dinner.  
5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Returned Meds. in Union.

### Coming.

March 29—Thé Dansant, Convocation Hall, R.V.C.  
April 1—Election of Arts and Law Representatives to Students' Council.  
April 1—King Cook Celebration.  
April 2—Meeting of Students' Council.  
April 4—Informal Dance at the Union.  
April 5—McGill Aquatic Meet.  
April 8—10th Wickstead Competition.

### PROHIBITION FOR WYOMING.

Whether the Prohibition Act passed by the recent Wyoming Legislature means that the liquor traffic shall cease with the end of June 30, is a question that is arousing much discussion and which may require a judicial determination. The language of the Act is conflicting, the measure stating at one point that the liquor traffic shall be illegal "on and after the 30th day of June," and at another point that, "This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after midnight on the 30th day of June." If the first quoted provision is to govern the liquor traffic will cease at the end of June 28, the 29th being Sunday, and the State having a Sunday closing law which would prevent the sale of liquor between the end of the 28th and the beginning of the 30th, but if the second provision is to govern liquor may be sold on June 30 and until 12 o'clock on the night of that day.

Princeton Wrestlers Defeat Penn. The Princeton University wrestling team defeated the University of Pennsylvania on Wednesday night in a dual meet, 15 to 8.

## ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

There will be an important meeting of the Athletic Association this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The following men are asked to be present:

L. MONTGOMERY  
V. HENEX  
R. LAING  
J. L. O'BRIEN  
"PUNCH" PARKINS  
H. FISK  
KRAMER  
H. MOUQUIN  
"TED" BEHAN  
M. BURKE  
GREENE  
ADAMS

## Scissored Sentiment

Michigan—A "Bring Back a Man" campaign is to be promoted by the student union at Michigan University. The appeal will be made to every man who leaves for his summer vacation to pledge to bring back a new student with him. The Michigan Union has been completely revised recently and has adopted the following principles as a basis of improvement: Provision of an effective means of communication between the student and faculty body; interpretation and maintenance of Michigan traditions and customs; general supervision over student activities, organizations and conduct; the crystallization and making effective of the sanest of undergraduate opinions.

Colgate—The Colgate Freshman Basketball five on Friday defeated St. John's Military Academy, of Marlus, N.Y., by the score of 39-17 in a fast game. This is Marlus' second defeat of the season, having defeated the best teams of New York State, including the Syracuse (U.) Reserves.

The Freshmen played a hard game and gave their opponents the keenest opposition of the season. Mosier, Freshman captain, starred for the first year men.

Illinois—An informal get-together will mark the opening of the new Illinois Union headquarters on the first floor of the Y Inn at 7 o'clock to-night. It is probable a more elaborate celebration will be held next quarter, when the rooms are completely furnished.

Varsity—The semi-final for the Jennings Cup was finally played on Wednesday afternoon at the Arena. Dents, and F.O.E. were the contending teams but neither showed good hockey. In justice to the boys it must be remembered that they have not been able to practice so condition was a minus quantity on both sides.

Smith and Holmes were best for Dents, the former scoring two on passes from the corner. Holmes checked in his usual effective style. Staples in goal was the same steady old "Louie."

For F.O.E. Kindrie was the best, in fact, he was the best man on the ice and if he had had a little condition he would have been a very dangerous man. As it is he looks like the pick of the players in the Jennings Cup series this year. The others worked hard but lack of condition soon told and their efforts became very feeble toward the end. Final score 6-3.

Varsity—Progress is being made in the construction work of the proposed new University buildings. Great crowds of students may be seen daily, missing lectures, to watch the "scoop-shovel" scoop, and the diggers dig. The excavating outfit is working merrily and the numerous teams remind one of the circus days when the elephants and blood-sweating "hippos" used to be the centre of attraction. It is feared, yes, verily, that the lawn at the point where the rumpus exists will be spoiled. However, the main thing is, that things have started and it is to be hoped that the proposed new buildings will be rushed to completion.

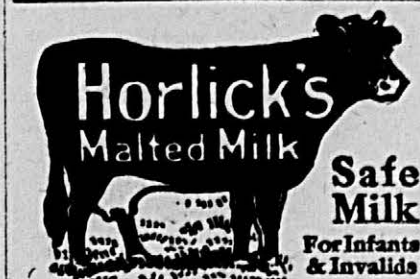
Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania's Annual Relay Carnival to be held on Franklin Field on April 25 and 26 looms up once more, as the greatest athletic event of the year. Already, the list of teams entered is approaching the 300 mark and it now looks as if every college relay team fast enough to warrant taking to the meet and every star college athlete east of the Rocky Mountains will be on hand for the great classic.

Texas—Intramural and inter-fraternity contests this spring will be held in baseball, track, and swimming. A baseball league will be formed but the dates for the holding of the spring contests will not be decided upon until Coach Juneau returns from Wisconsin.

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